

THE DAILY BRITISH COLONIST

And Victoria Chronicle.

VOL. 23.

VICTORIA V. I. BRITISH COLUMBIA, THURSDAY MORNING, MARCH 17, 1870.

NO. 78.

THE BRITISH COLONIST
PUBLISHED DAILY BY
DAVID W. HIGGINS

TERMS:

One Year, (in advance)	\$12.00
Six Months, do	6.00
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WEEKLY BRITISH COLONIST
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HAS ALWAYS ON HAND OIL CLOTH,
Carpet, Window Blinds and Curtains, Venetian
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Also—Wall Paper, Hanging, Mattresses and Lounges Sup-
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ARE NOW PREPARED TO SUPPLY
Common Trunks to the Trade, at \$6.00 to \$8 per
doz. or 4. both qualities guaranteed superior to any yet
manufactured. Likewise everything in their line 10 per
cent cheaper and 50 per cent better than any other house
in town.

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Meats supplied on the most reasonable terms, and
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THE BRITISH COLONIST.

Thursday Morning, March 17, 1870

Shipping Intelligence.

POR T OF VICTORIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA.

ENTERED

CLEARED

March 16—Star Otter, Lewis, N.W. Coast

Auction Sales To-day.

LUMLEY FRANKLIN, ... Yates street, ... Will sell at salesroom, at 11 o'clock, General Merchandise, Furniture, Hardware, &c., &c.

Legislative Council.

MONDAY, March 14th, 1870
The House went into Committee on the Confederation resolutions. Hon H M Ball in the Chair.

The Resolution having been read in full,

The Attorney General rose to propose the adoption of the Resolution as sent down to the House having as its object the Confederation of this Colony with the Dominion of Canada.

He proposed to consult the wish of the Council as to the particular mode in which the Terms should be discussed; whether as a whole, or in detail, paragraph by paragraph; but before doing so he thought it right to make a few brief general remarks on the resolution as a whole. The subject was one of so large nature, and such paramount importance, so many interests both here and in Canada were at stake, and the issue involved were so extensive, that he sincerely hoped that all hon members would bring to its discussion an earnest desire to combine their individual efforts to work out a successful result, and to throw aside for ever all occasion of former prejudices and distrusts; and as we had unanimously affirmed the principle, the House was now committed to Confederation in the abstract, [no! from hon's DeCosmos, Wood, Humphreys and Drake.] Well, well, he (the Attorney-General) thought so, and the House would think so too. It had so voted. He hoped that they could all now act harmoniously together, and see whether they would not between them turn out such a scheme as would effect the desired object and work well in practice; he just and equitable to Canada, who, will certainly be just and equitable to us, and yet so favorable to this Colony as to insure the terms ratification when submitted to the popular vote. All hon members whatever their opinions desired the same thing, to get the best terms practicable to the country, and the scheme contained, he submitted, the best they could devise, and would give the local government as large an annual balance of cash for local purposes as they could venture to ask. Here the hon gentleman saw danger against which it was his duty to warn hon members. The hon members should be careful in attempting to add anything to the proposals, now before the House, which could not be granted by Canada and should be particularly careful not to overload it with terms lest it should break down by its own weight, or to take away from its interest by suggesting any others that were not of marked importance. The resolution itself had been framed by the Governor and Executive Council after very long deliberation and anxious care. He (the Attorney-General) had observed a report in a newspaper of the previous proceedings of the Council, if he might be allowed to peruse it without producing the paper, in which an hon member was stated to have said, that any amendments of the resolution would be accepted. He (the Attorney-General) thought it right to say on behalf of the Government, that while the Government could not consent to impair the unity of their scheme by amendments, they would still be happy to receive and fully consider and would invite hon members to bring forward for the decision of the House all suggestions of a practical and reasonable character, calculated to remove any of its disadvantages and so to improve the working of the scheme and insure its more general acceptance. As the majority of the Council were in favor of dividing it into parts and discussing it paragraph by paragraph, he would follow the suggestion. He proposed the adoption of paragraph 1 "Canada shall be liable for the debts and liabilities of British Columbia." These he explained to be actual debts of the colony matured and not matured. He quoted the returns that day sent down by the Governor giving the details of those liabilities and showing that our funded debt on 10th March instant consisted of the British Columbia and Vancouver Island loans secured by Act amounting in all to \$1,194,000, against which \$346,820 had been paid and invested as sinking fund in reduction of loans, leaving a balance of \$817,180 still to be invested, and a floating debt of all kinds of \$3,9,000, including over \$40,000 Savings' Bank deposits. This floating debt it is in contemplation to consolidate by a statutory loan at a lower rate of interest and to procure the money from Canada, [which, as you are aware is now rich] or elsewhere. For that purpose the Governor proposes to submit an Ordinance for the approval of this House conferring the necessary powers. The Attorney-General explained that our first funded loan which fell due on the 1st Jan, 1873 would in fact, owing to the high rate and favorable investment of the sinking fund, be paid off at least a year before its term expired. Regarded as a whole our public debt was by no means an extravagant one, compared with other countries; but in our isolated position as a young self-dependent colony, it was left as a very heavy burden. Its assumption by Canada on fair terms will not only relieve us of this but save us a large sum balance for public works to open up the country. The Attorney-General in proposing the adoption of paragraphs 2 and 3, which were to be taken together, explained that 120,000 had been taken as the estimated number of the population, because, in the absence of actual census and to facilitate financial arrangements it had been deemed best to calculate according to the revenue producing powers of British Columbia compared with Canada. Thus, we had it officially from Canada that her customs and excise produced \$2.75 per head of her population. At the same rate—\$2.75 per head—our customs represented the same present revenue as a population of 120,000 Canadians produce. This estimate of 120,000, therefore, though nominal, was really just and fair—hence 120,000 population has been adopted as the basis of our financial calculations. The \$35,000 in paragraph 3, allowance for the general support of the government, is an arbitrary sum adopted by Canada in negotiating with Newfoundland and New Brunswick. The allowance of 5 per cent interest on the difference between our public debt and that of Canada, is arrived at in this way: We have it officially from Canada that her debt on February 1st—say 1st of March, if you like—amounted to \$22 per head of her population. This would entitle us with 120,000 people to come in with a much larger sum than our own, which at the time of union would be, say \$1,000,000. The interest at 5

per cent on these amounts would give us the annual allowance of \$82,000 named in the paper before the House. The 80 cents a head on our population of 120,000, is the usual allowance prescribed by the Organic Act of Confederation.

The Attorney General then proposed the adoption of paragraphs 2 and 3.

The Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works said the 120,000 population at first sight might seem extravagant, but any basis on present actual population would not give us an equal advantage with the other provinces. He left it his duty to tell the Council that in preparing the scheme the government were very much indebted to the hon member of the Executive for Victoria, and the Council would find him one of the most ardent and enthusiastic in the matter of making good terms. He would explain the reasons upon which the 120,000 population basis was adopted. The people of this colony are a much larger tax-paying people than any other in the Dominion—one man here paying as much to the revenue as four on the other side. One dollar here was worth no more than a quarter of a dollar in the eastern provinces. The customs revenue paid in British Columbia was equal to that paid by 120,000 people in the Dominion—the rate at which they pay is \$2.75 per head. Our revenue, being \$330,000, is equal to \$2.75 a head on 120,000 people. He believed it a fair basis for a financial scheme. It was no doubt open to logical objection, but yet it was equitable. This is what the case is worth as we farm in Canada may manage itifferently when she gets it. The debt of Canada amounts to \$22 per head on the population, and on a basis of population of 120,000 this colony is entitled to claim a debt of \$2,640,000. Our debt when we enter the union will be about \$1,000,000 and we will be entitled to an additional debt of \$1,640,000.

Mr DeCosmos said it is rising to speak to the resolution which he was about to offer that he probably would be wasting his time, but his duty required him to do so. Confederation must have a money value. No government could move without money. The ways and means must be provided for, and the end to be attained in this negotiation should be to secure to the local government of this colony the sum of \$200,000 annually. Such a surplus would be the correct thing. He did not believe in the scheme as proposed by the Government, showing where in it would fail to meet the altered condition of the colony under Confederation and a different tariff, when there would be a political as well as financial equalization. He also objected to the proposition to apply the internal resources of the colony to provincial purposes, stating that such taxes were altogether or mainly used for municipal purposes in the provinces. He also instanced, to show the changes which would take place under the equilizing influence of union, the fact that in Canada the tax for a license for selling liquor was \$30 per year while in this colony it was \$200. He warned hon members against making any mistake so fatal. He then explained at some length a scheme which he had prepared which was not based upon population but upon area of territory. He said when the Confederation delegates first met in London they divided the provinces into three groups—the two Canadian and the maritime provinces. British Columbia in regard to soil, climate, extent of area and its other resources would hold an equality in the division—with its 220 million of acres it was capable of supporting a population equal to that of Upper Canada. He thought it not at all equal to place the subsidy to this colony so low as that proposed for Newfoundland. It ought rather to be equal to that for Ontario, \$50,000. We should not be put on a par with New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Newfoundland. We should have a larger subsidy and our per capita subsidy should increase until our population reached a million, and we were also entitled to a temporary subsidy of \$150,000 a year, to decrease as our population increased.

Dr Carroll said the policy of the Canadian Government was to change the revenue from import to excise duties and gradually approach the principle of free trade. He thought the importation of Canadian goods would reduce the revenue of this colony, but in any case should a surplus of revenue accrue to the Dominion government a proportion of that surplus would revert to us and would be applied to local purposes. He would say in regard to the Indian population of this colony he had learned from good authority that it was full 50,000. Mr Drake said he thought the subsidy of \$35,000 for this colony when compared with Newfoundland was altogether too small, and he would move that \$75,000 be substituted. The Surveyor-General said he would be glad to assist in any alterations in which he thought we might be successful. The increase of subsidy he would not object to, but would let it pass to the Executive for reconsideration. It had been said by an hon member that the scheme presented a present advantage to a future loss. We overlook the fact that when we are a portion of the Dominion we participate in its prosperity, and any surplus that might accrue to the Dominion would be equally divided. He (Surveyor-General) had circularly listened to the scheme proposed by the hon member for Victoria District and he must say he was more satisfied with the government scheme now than he was before. He thought the basic proposed by the hon member for Victoria District defective. We should not depreciate our colony. He thought we were on the eve of prosperity and should Canada gain by our prosperity, we would derive a proportion of that gain.

Mr DeCosmos said he had heard nothing to disturb the solid foundation of his scheme. The whole was a matter of expediency. His scheme gave \$165,000 per annum more than the government scheme. He proposed to reduce the internal revenue to \$50,000 and increase the subsidies from the Dominion. The hon. member for New Westminster says 'till now Canada has not been compensated by way of having a market for her goods and manufacturers. Canada will not look at our terms officially and in a serious manner. We will \$50,000 and Canada would be getting the colony cheap by giving that amount. He thought the population should not be limited to 40,000, it would make our representation in the Commons too small, 120,000 will give us eight members in the Commons. Canada was getting a good bargain. I 1000 miners go to Peace river this year our revenue will increase, and if Peace river is a success as Canada cannot get the colony for \$250,000 a year.

Mr Holbrook said he liked the scheme of the government better than that of the hon member for Victoria District. He thought there should be some provision made that we may be no means an extravagant one, compared with other countries; but in our isolated position as a young self-dependent colony, it was left as a very heavy burden. Its assumption by Canada on fair terms will not only relieve us of this but save us a large sum balance for public works to open up the country. The Attorney-General in proposing the adoption of paragraphs 2 and 3, which were to be taken together, explained that 120,000 had been taken as the estimated number of the population, because, in the absence of actual census and to facilitate financial arrangements it had been deemed best to calculate according to the revenue producing powers of British Columbia compared with Canada. Thus, we had it officially from Canada that her customs and excise produced \$2.75 per head of her population. At the same rate—\$2.75 per head—our customs represented the same present revenue as a population of 120,000 Canadians produce. This estimate of 120,000, therefore, though nominal, was really just and fair.

Mr Humphreys said his colleague [the hon member for Victoria District] had completely demolished the scheme of the government. He thought it silly to talk about the revenue to be derived from the Peace river mines. The amount of prospecting in that country had been too trifling to afford any data upon which to base an argument in the matter of terms. He wanted to see a scheme proposed that would involve no after reflections and troubles such as they have had in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.

Mr Holbrook said he would like to hear the hon member for Lillooet explain the difference between the terms proposed by the government for Victoria District and those of the government.

Mr Humphreys—There is a difference. Mr Wood said our present revenue—paying population might be reckoned at about 23,000 and if it should increase in ten years to 100,000 the revenue to Canada would be enormous. He did not think any failure of transport could be had to allow the importation of manufactured goods from Canada, and the customs duties would still continue very large. He thought the population of the colony would number 100,000 before

it did a million, and when it did increase to 100,000 the revenue to the Dominion would be from a million to a million and a half. The terms only showed a present advantage at the expense of the future.

Mr Robson said he had followed the hon member for Victoria district through his scheme and he would say that he thought none the less of the government scheme. He would, however, congratulate the hon gentleman on the immense stride which he had taken in two years. He then asked only \$142,000 from Canada. He [Mr Robson] thought the government had hit upon the most sound and statesmanlike basis, and he was glad to hear that the hon member of the Executive for Victoria had added so much to its value. He did not think a basis of 120,000 population an entirely fictitious one. The explanation of the Chief Commissioner was fair and satisfactory. It was more business-like than the scheme suggested by the hon member for Victoria district. It was also a basis of representation. It confined to 40,000 of a population we should have a small representation in the Commons. When we put the population at 120,000, it gives us a status in the Dominion. There is another ground which justifies this basis of population. We are on the eve of changes which give us reason to expect our population to double in a short time. The public works which will commence immediately after union will increase it at once, and it is fair to put our population up to meet the increase. He would assure hon gentlemen that as the population of this colony progressed, the policy of the Dominion government would tend toward free trade, and that the internal would soon exceed the external or imperial revenue, and the customs revenue of this colony would not increase much above its present standard from the reduction of duties and the importation of Canadian goods. Some gentlemen may look surprised at this, but we would tell them that there are large houses in Canada now in negotiation with merchants in this colony, and the year that sees union will see cargoes of Dominion goods landed in our ports. In two or three years more our own customs revenue will almost come to a standstill, and we shall enjoy all the advantages of that reduction of taxation. The bargain about to be made was a good one. We might strengthen the bands of the government by asking more—but let us do nothing to weaken their hands and compel them to take less. He thought the expenses of the local government could be somewhat reduced and thereby a saving made to the colony. The subsidy of \$35,000 he thought to be small for this colony. He would therefore move that it be increased to \$50,000 and that the limit of representation be one million instead of 400,000. In regard to the mines of the colony he thought they would be more lasting than some hon members predicted; and he also differed with those who think our prosperity depends altogether on the mines. He believed there might be a million or a population in ten years, and that this colony would become of immense importance when the true Northwest Passage became recognized and established.

Mr Nobles as Couner O'Kennedy acquired himself with much ability; while Messrs Barry and Vinson as usual kept the house in order. It

was a good house and the piano for the dancing class.

Mr Palmer—To move that the Dominion Government maintain the trunk roads and abolish tolls.

CONFEDERATION.

The Council went into Committee of the Whole on the Confederation Terms and passed clauses 4, 5, 6 and 7, when the Committee rose and reported progress and asked leave to again.

Council adjourned till one o'clock on Thursday.

THEATRE ROYAL.—Last night the beautiful play of 'Green Bushes' was presented for the first time in this city, we are glad to say to a better house than usual. The play having its foundation in Irish troubles, is indeed a splendid conception and was placed on the stage in a manner reflecting great credit on all concerned. In this respect it exceeds all hitherto presented by the company. The acting of all the principal characters was unexceptionable in every respect. Mrs Bates as Miami excelled herself in her splendid declamation and the portraiture of opposite passions. Her struggles, as alternately urged by love and revenge, were ample evidence of her great power on the stage, and her true artistic taste. Miss Mandeville as Nelly O'Neil was exceedingly pleasant, and her singing deservedly encored. Mr Nobles as Couner O'Kennedy acquitted himself with much ability; while Messrs Barry and Vinson as usual kept the house in order. It

was a good house and the piano for the dancing class.

Mr Palmer—To bring in a bill restricting bulls and entire horses from roaming at large.

Mr Humphreys—To move that the Dominion Government maintain the trunk roads and abolish tolls.

Mr Palmer—To bring in a bill respecting the use of the carriage, pianoforte, tuned and regulated.

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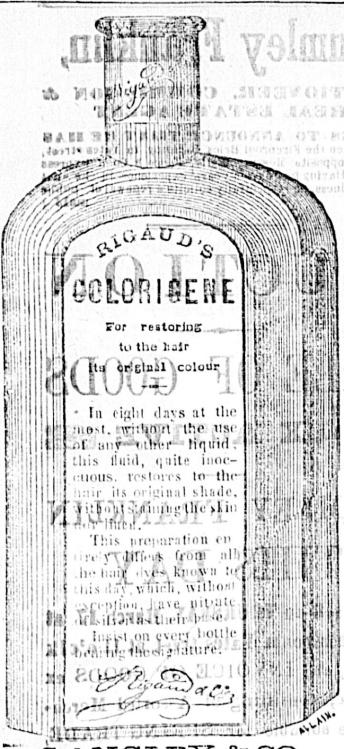
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Perfumery.


**The Standard
LIFE ASSURANCE
COMPANY.**

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HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF BUCKLEIGH AND QUEENS-
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W.M. THOMSON, F.R.S.E.
COLONIAL & FOREIGN SECRETARY:
D. CLUNIE GREGOR.

Total amount of Invested Funds, £4,095,589 16 2,

Annual Revenue, £703,150 19 9

AGENT IN VICTORIA
ROBERT BURNABY,
Government Street
J. A. G.

**Imperial Insurance
COMPANY**

Capital, \$10,000,000

INSURES BUILDINGS, WARES, MER-
chandise, Ships, &c., against Loss or Damage by Fire

**Pacific Insurance
COMPANY**

Capital and Cash Assets, \$1,639,928

INSURES CARGOES, TREASURE, COM-
MISSIONS, and all MARINE and Inland Navigation
Risks.

**Traveler's Insurance
COMPANY**

Cash Assets over, \$1,000,000

INSURES AGAINST DEATH OR DIS-
ABLEMENT INJURY BY ACCIDENT, IN SUMS OF \$500 TO \$10,000
AND \$3 TO \$500 PER MONTH INDEFINITELY AT AN ANNUAL COST OF \$5
TO \$25 PER \$1000, ACCORDING TO HAZARD.

**CITY OF GLASGOW
Life Assurance
COMPANY**

Capital & Accru'd Funds - \$5,950,000

Offers Perfect Security, Low Rates of
Premiums, Liberal Profits and Great
Freedom of Travel, Policies Indisputable.

Rates of Premium and every information may be ob-
tained from the undersigned, who is fully authorized
by the above-named Companies to accept risks and pay
losses.

J. ROBERTSON STEWART,
General Agent.

MIRANDA SOAP

Gives the skin a delicate surface and is all
that can be desired as a delightful perfume.

RIGAUD'S DENTIFRINE

THE TOILET WATER OF THE DAY.
Preserves the freshness of the skin and the fairness of
the complexion.

SOLIDIFIED DENTIFRICE CREAM

A brush-dipped in water and dentifice passed over it
produces a soft andaneous mastication that gives the
teeth a brilliant white.

MIRANDA OIL

GOING ON SALE—
Miranda Pomade
For preserving and beautifying the hair.

ROSE POWDER

Its superiority most secure in the preference of per-
sons desirous of preserving their beauty while gratify-
ing the sense of smell.

GENUINE YLANG-YLANG PREPARATIONS

Offered genuine and incomparable with any other sold
under the same name, MESSRS. RIGAUD & CO. being the
only original importers.

EXTRACT OF YLANG-YLANG

MANILLA BOUQUET
The two favorite perfumes for the handkerchief.

A CONSIGNMENT OF THE ABOVE

A elegant and superior toilet articles just received
by

**LANGLEY & CO.,
AGENTS FOR MESSRS. RIGAUD & CO.**

Agents for MESSRS. RIGAUD & CO.

NEW YORK.

ORGANIZED..... 1860.

POLICIES EXEMPT FROM EXECUTION.

Cash Assets over - - - \$3,000,000

SECURELY INVESTED.

Over 1200 Members.

Purely Mutual.

Dividends paid one year from date of Policy.

All Policies and Dividends Non-Forfeitable.

Over 5000 Policies issued in 1868.

**THIS COMPANY POSSESSES A COM-
BINATION DESIRABLE FEATURES WHICH NO OTHER OR-
GANIZATION CAN CLAIM. ITS GROWTH HAS BEEN STADY, ITS
SUCCESS MARKED. ITS SYSTEM OF BUSINESS IS PROBABLY
ADAPTED TO BENEFIT THE HOLDERS OF ITS POLICIES.**
MCKENNEY & LINDEMAN,

General Agents, 181 Montgomery street, San Francisco,
Directly opposite Occidental Hotel.

W. WHITWELL,

General Agent for Oregon and Territories, Portland, O.

H. E. SHELBYE,

AGENT FOR BRITISH COLUMBIA.

**Phoenix Fire Assurance
COMPANY.**

LOMBARD STREET and HARING CROSS

LONDON.

Established 1782.

For Insuring every kind of Property
in all parts of the World from

Loss or Damage by Fire.

THE PROMPTITUDE, BAND, LIBERITY WITH WHICH

ITS ENGINES OPERATE, AND THE IMPARTIALITY
WITH WHICH IT TREATS ITS INSURERS.

IT IS THE PRACTICE OF THIS COMPANY TO PAY
FOR THE REPAIRS OF THE PROPERTY OF INSURERS.

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